

Department of Justice

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of a revocation proceeding that resulted in the revocation of parole and the return of the offender to prison.

[65 FR 45888, July 26, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 37137, July 17, 2001]

§ 2.82 Effective date of parole.

(a) An effective date of parole may be granted up to nine months from the date of the hearing.

(b) Except in the case of a medical or geriatric parole, a parole that is granted prior to the completion of the prisoner's minimum term shall not become effective until the prisoner becomes eligible for release on parole.

[65 FR 45888, July 26, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 57946, Sept. 13, 2002]

§ 2.83 Release planning.

(a) All grants of parole shall be conditioned on the development of a suitable release plan and the approval of that plan by the Commission. A parole certificate shall not be issued until a release plan has been approved by the Commission. In the case of mandatory release, the Commission shall review each prisoner's release plan to determine whether the imposition of any special conditions should be ordered to promote the prisoner's rehabilitation and protect the public safety.

(b) If a parole date has been granted, but the prisoner has not submitted a proposed release plan, the appropriate correctional or supervision staff shall assist the prisoner in formulating a release plan for investigation.

(c) After investigation by a Supervision Officer, the proposed release plan shall be submitted to the Commission 30 days prior to the prisoner's parole or mandatory release date.

(d) A Commissioner may retard a parole date for purposes of release planning for up to 120 days without a hearing. If efforts to formulate an acceptable release plan prove futile by the expiration of such period, or if the Offender Supervision staff reports that there are insufficient resources to provide effective supervision for the individual in question, the Commission shall be promptly notified in a detailed report. If the Commission does not order the prisoner to be paroled, the Commission shall suspend the grant of

parole and conduct a reconsideration hearing on the next available docket. Following such reconsideration hearing, the Commission may deny parole if it finds that the release of the prisoner without a suitable plan would fail to meet the criteria set forth in § 2.73. However, if the prisoner subsequently presents an acceptable release plan, the Commission may reopen the case and issue a new grant of parole.

(e) The following shall be considered in the formulation of a suitable release plan:

(1) Evidence that the parolee will have an acceptable residence;

(2) Evidence that the parolee will be legitimately employed as soon as released; provided, that in special circumstances, the requirement for immediate employment upon release may be waived by the Commission;

(3) Evidence that the necessary aftercare will be available for parolees who are ill, or who have any other demonstrable problems for which special care is necessary, such as hospital facilities or other domiciliary care; and

(4) Evidence of availability of, and acceptance in, a community program in those cases where parole has been granted conditioned upon acceptance or participation in a specific community program.

§ 2.84 Release to other jurisdictions.

The Commission, in its discretion, may parole any prisoner to live and remain in a jurisdiction other than the District of Columbia.

§ 2.85 Conditions of release.

(a) *General conditions of release.* (1) The conditions set forth in § 2.204(a)(3)-(6) apply for the reasons set forth in § 2.204(a)(1). These conditions are printed on the certificate of release issued to each releasee.

(2)(i) The refusal of a prisoner who has been granted a parole date to sign the certificate of release (or any other document necessary to fulfill a condition of release) constitutes withdrawal of that prisoner's application for parole as of the date of refusal. To be considered for parole again, the prisoner must reapply for parole consideration.

(ii) A prisoner who is released to supervision through good-time deduction

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who refuses to sign the certificate of release is nevertheless bound by the conditions set forth in that certificate.

(b) *Special conditions of release.* The Commission may impose a condition other than one of the general conditions of release if the Commission determines that such condition is necessary to protect the public from further crimes by the releasee and provide adequate supervision of the releasee. Examples of special conditions of release that the Commission frequently imposes are found at § 2.204(b)(2).

(c) *Changing conditions of release.* The provisions of § 2.204(c) apply.

(d) *Application of release conditions to absconder.* The provisions of § 2.204(d) apply.

(e) *Supervision officer guidance.* The provisions of § 2.204(f) apply.

(f) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section—

(1) The terms *supervision officer*, *domestic violence crime*, *approved offender-rehabilitation program* and *firearm*, as used in § 2.204, have the meanings given those terms by § 2.204(g);

(2) The term *releasee*, as used in this section and in § 2.204, means a person convicted of an offense under the District of Columbia Code who has been released on parole or released through good-time deduction; and

(3) The term *certificate of release*, as used in this section and in § 2.204, means the certificate of parole or mandatory release delivered to the releasee under § 2.86.

[68 FR 41700, July 15, 2003]

§ 2.86 Release on parole; rescission for misconduct.

(a) When a parole effective date has been set, actual release on parole on that date shall be conditioned upon the individual maintaining a good conduct record in the institution or prerelease program to which the prisoner has been assigned.

(b) The Commission may reconsider any grant of parole prior to the prisoner's actual release on parole, and may advance or retard a parole effective date or rescind a parole date previously granted based upon the receipt of any new and significant information concerning the prisoner, including disciplinary infractions. The Commission

may retard a parole date for disciplinary infractions (*e.g.*, to permit the use of graduated sanctions) for up to 120 days without a hearing, in addition to any retardation ordered under § 2.83(d).

(c) If a parole effective date is rescinded for disciplinary infractions, an appropriate sanction shall be determined by reference to § 2.36.

(d) After a prisoner has been granted a parole effective date, the institution shall notify the Commission of any serious disciplinary infractions committed by the prisoner prior to the date of actual release. In such case, the prisoner shall not be released until the institution has been advised that no change has been made in the Commission's order granting parole.

(e) A grant of parole becomes operative upon the authorized delivery of a certificate of parole to the prisoner, and the signing of that certificate by the prisoner, who thereafter becomes a parolee.

[65 FR 70669, Nov. 27, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 57946, Sept. 13, 2002]

§ 2.87 Mandatory release.

(a) When a prisoner has been denied parole at the initial hearing and all subsequent considerations, or parole consideration is expressly precluded by statute, the prisoner shall be released at the expiration of his or her imposed sentence less the time deducted for any good time allowances provided by statute.

(b) Any prisoner having served his or her term or terms less deduction for good time shall, upon release, be deemed to be released on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he or she was sentenced, except that if the offense of conviction was committed before April 11, 1987, such expiration date shall be less one hundred eighty (180) days. Every provision of these rules relating to an individual on parole shall be deemed to include individuals on mandatory release.

§ 2.88 Confidentiality of parole records.

(a) Consistent with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552(b)), the contents of parole records shall be confidential and